#### **EXHIBIT A**

## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, et al.,	)
Plaintiffs,	)
v.	) Case No. 05-CV-329-TCK-SAJ
TYSON FOODS, INC., et al.,	)
Defendants.	)

# STATE OF OKLAHOMA'S RESPONSE TO "DEFENDANT COBB-VANTRESS, INC.'S SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF FIRST MOTION TO COMPEL DISCOVERY"

COMES NOW the Plaintiff, the State of Oklahoma, ex rel. W.A. Drew Edmondson, in his capacity as Attorney General of the State of Oklahoma, and Oklahoma Secretary of the Environment, C. Miles Tolbert, in his capacity as the Trustee for Natural Resources for the State of Oklahoma under CERCLA, ("the State"), and for its response to "Defendant Cobb-Vantress, Inc.'s Supplemental Brief in Support of First Motion to Compel Discovery" ("Supplemental Brief") (DKT # 873) states as follows:

#### I. INTRODUCTION

In its Supplemental Brief, Defendant Cobb-Vantress, Inc. ("Defendant") asserts that "[r]ecent actions by the State are inconsistent with its position that the results of environmental sampling in the IRW by its experts are protected from disclosure as attorney work product." Supplemental Brief, p. 2. This assertion is groundless. Accordingly, Defendant's First Motion to Compel Discovery (DKT # 743) should be denied.

Defendant Cobb-Vantress's First Motion to Compel Discovery is Docket No. 743.

#### II. ARGUMENT

Defendant alleges that the State's Requests for Production and the Access Agreement Form are inconsistent with positions taken by the State in its opposition to the First Motion to Compel Discovery. Defendant is wrong on the facts and wrong on the law.

A. The State's Requests for Production are not inconsistent with the position taken by the State in its opposition to the First Motion to Compel Discovery

In its July 10, 2006 Requests for Production, the State seeks from Defendant, *inter alia*, the following:

Request for Production No. 120: Please produce all documents and materials reflecting, referring to or relating to any testing or analyses performed by or on behalf of you on soils or lands located within the IRW.

Request for Production No. 121: Please produce all documents and materials reflecting, referring to or relating to any testing or analyses performed by or on behalf of you on surface waters located within the IRW.

Request for Production No. 122: Please produce all documents and materials reflecting, referring to or relating to any testing or analyses performed by or on behalf of you on ground waters located within the IRW.

Request for Production No. 123: Please produce all documents and materials reflecting, referring to or relating to any testing or analyses performed by or on behalf of you on edge-of-field run-off from lands located within the IRW.

Supplemental Brief, Exhibit A. Defendant alleges that the State's request for sampling information from Defendant is inconsistent with the State's position that certain of its own sampling information is subject to work product protection. The logic of Defendant's allegations is flawed in (at least) two respects. First, the State has never maintained that <u>all</u> of its sampling information is protected by the work product doctrine; rather, it is its sampling information prepared in anticipation of litigation and for trial that is protected. Indeed, the State expressly stated in its Response to the First Motion to Compel Discovery, p. 2, fn. 2, that "[i]t is anticipated that included within the State's initial disclosure of documents will be non-privileged documents relating to the sampling activities conducted by the State and the other entities (e.g., the USGS)

in connection with their <u>usual governmental functions</u>." (DKT # 799) (emphasis added). Consistent with this statement, on June 30, 2006, the State provided Defendant with an index of documents responsive to its discovery request that included sampling information created in connection with usual governmental functions. *See* Exhibit 1. Similarly, to the extent Defendant has sampling information in its possession, custody or control that was created in the course of its (or other's) usual business activities, such information is covered by the State's Requests for Production, is plainly not protected by the work product doctrine, and is clearly discoverable. The request for such information from Defendant is in no way whatsoever inconsistent with the position taken by the State in its opposition to the First Motion to Compel Discovery and is entirely consistent with the State's production to Defendant of sampling information created in connection with usual governmental functions.

The second flaw in Defendant's logic is that in the context of a request for production, it is not the request itself that brings information within the protection of the work product doctrine. Rather it is the assertion of a work product doctrine objection that does so. If no such work product protection objection is properly made, then the work product protection objection is waived. *See, e.g., Cardenas v. Dorel Juvenile Group, Inc.*, 231 F.R.D. 616, 618 (D. Kan. 2005) ("As Plaintiffs did not timely assert their privilege and work product objections in their initial response to this interrogatory, the Court deems them waived"); *Hall v. Sullivan*, 231 F.R.D. 468, 473 (D. Md. 2005) ("other courts addressing this issue have long ruled that a failure to raise an objection in an answer to a Rule 34 document production request may constitute a waiver"). Information not properly objected to must be produced to the requesting party. *See, e.g., Smith v. Logansport Community School Corp.*, 139 F.R.D. 637, 648 (N.D. Ind. 1991) ("having asserted no objection, she must produce all materials in her possession called for by the

request"). Given the position it has taken with respect to whether the State's sampling information prepared in anticipation of litigation and for trial is protected, *see* First Motion to Compel Discovery, it appears that Defendant, in contrast to the State, will not be asserting a work product objection to the State's Requests for Production seeking sampling information. Accordingly, the State is not precluded from seeking this information. This, however, is in no way inconsistent with the State's prerogative to assert its own legitimate claim of work product protection to similar sampling information that it has prepared in anticipation of litigation and for trial.

In sum, then, the State's Requests for Production are not inconsistent with the position taken by the State in its opposition to the First Motion to Compel Discovery. Instead, the State's Requests for Production merely place upon Defendant the same burden already placed by Defendant on the State: to produce its routine, non-privileged, non-protected sampling information, and to assert (to the extent it desires to do so) privilege or protection claims, supported by a privilege log, for that sampling information prepared in anticipation of litigation or trial.

## B. The Access Agreement Form is not inconsistent with the position taken by the State in its opposition to the First Motion to Compel Discovery

Defendant alleges that the Access Agreement Form creates a waiver of the State's work product claim as to its sampling information.<sup>2</sup> Defendant's allegations are flawed in at least two respects. First, the fact is that no such sampling information has actually been disclosed to any

Defendant also asserts in a footnote that it "is compelled to note the impropriety of contacts by attorneys or agents representing the State in this lawsuit with poultry growers." Supplemental Brief, p. 4, fn 3. Defendant is wrong on the ethics of such contacts to the extent any such contacts have occurred. *See, e.g.*, September 25, 2002 Order, *City of Tulsa v. Tyson Foods, Inc.*, 01-CV-900B(C), N.D. Okla. Should it ever be properly raised before the Court by Defendant, the State will address the matter at that time.

third party. Indeed, the Supplemental Brief does not allege that any such disclosure to a third party has occurred. Without an actual disclosure, a work product waiver as to Defendant has not occurred. See, e.g., Johnson v. Gmeinder, 191 F.R.D. 638, 647-48 (D. Kan. 2000) (no waiver where there is failure to prove actual disclosure of work product).

Second, even assuming arguendo that such a disclosure to a third party were to have occurred, such a disclosure would not necessarily constitute a waiver of the State's work product claim as to Defendant. See, e.g., In re Grand Jury Subpoena, 220 F.3d 406 (5th Cir. 2000) ("because the work product privilege looks to the vitality of the adversary system rather than simply seeking to preserve confidentiality, it is not automatically waived by the disclosure to a third party"); McMorgan & Co. v. First California Mortgage Co., 931 F.Supp. 703, 709 (N.D. Cal. 1996) ("the majority rule is that disclosure to a third party does not automatically waive work product protection"). Simply put, Defendant's effort to cobble together an allegation of work product waiver based upon the Access Agreement Form fails.

#### III. CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, premises considered, the State respectfully requests that the Court deny the First Motion to Compel Discovery (DKT # 743).

Respectfully Submitted,

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